April 18, 1766. THE No 778.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

DEBATES *in the* AREOPAGUS *of* ATHENS.

THE debates of this illuſtrious Aſſembly were generally of a nature ſo important that almoſt the minuteſt circumſtance was ent tled to regard; but an argument which once came under conſideration, in regard to a tax laid upon a diſtant province belonging to the Athenians, was univerſally conſidered as a matter of the higheſt conſequence. This province, it ſeems, was peopled by Athenian citizens; and the inhabitants, for a long ſeries of years, had been allowed a right of levying their own taxes, in the ſame regular manner as had been practiſed in the Mother Country. One of the principal Magiſtrates among the Athenians, however, got a law at laſt paſſed, in which the province was taxed entirely by the people of Athens, and the provincials totally ſtripped of the power which they had for ſuch a number of years poſſeſſed to draw up their own laws, and to lay impoſts on themſelves. This circumſtance occaſioned many tumults in the province, the inhabitants of which inſiſted that as they were Athenians as well as the Mother Country, they had an equal right to every privilege enjoyed by Athenian citizens, and therefore could not be ſubject to any acts in which they had not given their own immediate concurrence and conſent. This famous point occaſioned great debates; and Periander, who had been the chief promoter of the law to tax the Provincialiſts, ſtood up, and delivered himſelf to the following purport:

"*Moſt honoured Preſident*,

"It is with the greateſt concern that I hear it a queſtion in the ſupreme Aſſembly of Athens, whether that Aſſembly has a power to make ſuch laws as they think neceſſary for the government of its provinces. Surely, Sir, if theſe provinces are ſubject to Athens, they muſt be ſubject to every law which is made by the body of the Athenian people. Of courſe, therefore, as they have never denied their ſubjection to the Republick, they have no right in nature to diſpute its authority; for in what other manner can they ſhow their ſubjection, but by an obedience to our laws?

"Let us, Mr. Preſident, only go back to the original inſtitution of theſe provinces: Were they not immediately created by ourſelves? Were they not compoſed of people whom we protected with our utmoſt power, and cheriſhed with the moſt cordial affection? Could they in fact have ever exiſted unleſs they had grown out of, and baſked in the warmeſt ſunſhine of our favour and protection? Of courſe, therefore, if they owe their exiſtence to our influence, they owe an obedience to our authority, and muſt either give up all pretence to our friendſhip, or pay an implicit reſpect to our laws.

"It is in reality ſurpriſing to me, Mr. Preſident, that at the moment the provinces profeſs ſo profound a ſubmiſſion for the authority of the Mother Country, and declare themſelves moſt ſtrictly attached to the intereſt of Athens, that they ſhould at the ſame time refuſe an obedience to the acts of the Athenian people, and even proceed to the moſt publick violations of peace to reſiſt the very authority for which they pretend ſo profound an reſpect. Profeſſions are very pretty things; but where they are contradicted ſo poſitively by the unhappy teſtimony of facts, we ought to be upon our guard. The preſent caſe is an important one; if we overlook the proceedings of the provinces on the preſent occaſion, on all future occaſions we muſt give up every title to ſupremacy. The queſtion now is which muſt ſtand or fall, the republick of Athens or its provinces? If we are willing to give up all right and pretenſions to the obedience of the people thus created out of our bounty, and thus bred up at our expence, let us do it at once, and ſuffer them to enjoy their own conſtitution; but let us by no means pretend to puſh ſo ridiculous ſpecies of authority over thoſe who deſpiſe that authority, and riſe up in actual rebellion to reſiſt the execution of our laws."

Here Periander concluded, and Thraſimenes, one of the moſt celebrated orators, and one of the moſt diſpaſſionate men of Athens, roſe up and anſwered him to the following effect:

"*Moſt honoured Preſident*,

"The Gentleman who has juſt now ſpoke has put the beſt appearance he poſſibly could upon an indifferent argument; endeavoured, by a ſpecioſneſs of declamation, to compenſate for an abſolute want of facts. This Aſſembly, however, is much too ſenſible, as well as much too juſt, to be captivated by mere ſuperficials; without any great compliment, it can diſtinguiſh matter from manner, and diſcover whether there is any ſolid meaning in an elevation of tone, or a pompous arrangement of words.

"The Honourable Member, whom I take the liberty of anſwering, has ſaid that we have actually created the provinces in diſpute; and he has ſaid right. But let me beg leave to aſk for whoſe ſake we created theſe provinces, for their ſake, or for our own? I am much inclined to think that unleſs we expected ſome advantages to ourſelves, we never ſhould have beſtowed ſo much attention, or expended ſo much money for their defence. Therefore, as it was for the encouragement of our own trade, and the increaſe of our own opulence that we eſtabliſhed them, certainly we cannot ſuppoſe they are under any prodigious obligation on that account. The whole queſtion, complicated as it may appear, is, nevertheleſs, reducible to a limited point of view: It is ſimply this, whether an Athenian, if he removes a hundred miles off for the general good of his family and his country, ceaſes to be an Athenian, and loſes his privileges as a citizen, for becoming a more uſeful member of ſociety? Certainly not, nor did the Mother Country ever intend he ſhould; for at the firſt eſtabliſhment of her provinces ſhe granted them a legiſlative authority, and has ſuffered them to enjoy it until the late law, without the ſhadow of a doubt, or the appearance of interruption. Can it be ſuppoſed that the Mother Country granted the provinces a legiſlation, to have this legiſlation utterly unneceſſary? And ſhall we ſuffer them the exerciſe of it for a hundred years together, to ſay that they are virtually repreſented now in the Aſſembly of the Mother Country? Indeed, if the provinces had refuſed to aſſiſt us upon any occaſion, or made an improper exerciſe of their legiſlative capacity, ſomething might be ſaid; but when they have been ſo far from acting in this manner that we ourſelves but lately voted a prodigious ſum to reimburſe them for the extraordinary proofs which they have given us of their affection, our behaviour muſt be conſidered no leſs ungrateful than it is unjuſt, and no leſs oppoſite to the principles of juſtice than the dictates of humanity. Upon the whole, as the province in diſpute has done nothing to forfeit the privilege due to every Athenian, of giving his conſent to thoſe laws which are to govern him, I do not think that even the tumults which have happened there can juſtify us in taking away its liberties, as we had no juſt right to treat them in this manner. They have not reſiſted a legal authority, but an arbitrary ſtretch of power; and they would have been unworthy the name of Athenians, had they tamely ſubmitted to be enſlaved.

To the PRINTER *of the* VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

Your inſerting the following in your weekly paper, though it does more immediately concern ſome in a certain Northern province, not far from the M —— ts B ——y, yet I doubt not but will be agreeable to all friends of juſtice, as well as Sons of Liberty. Yours, &c.

An introduction to a narrative hereafter to be made publick.

NEVER perhaps was the ſpirit of juſtice more rouſed than at preſent; every individual ſeems deſirous to appear worthy of liberty, by encouraging juſtice; and indeed a thirſt for liberty, without a principle of equity, is neither more nor leſs than a deſire to commit every ſpecies of iniquity with impunity. But, happily for us, the defenders of liberty are friends of juſtice, and the enemies of liberty are the abetters of fraud and iniquity. It ſeems to be determined by the free born ſons of America to baniſh oppreſſion and injuſtice from the land; and although the private ſufferer cannot expect that the publick will put themſelves in his particular circumſtances, yet he may hope that his unparallelled injuries may excite compaſſion in every humane and generous breaſt, at leaſt that the impartial friends to truth will carefully examine into the ſeveral pretences which thoſe in power can always make uſe of to defend their conduct, whether right or wrong. And a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the behaviour of magiſtrates would tend very much to promote the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and every member of ſociety has an indiſputable right to make ſuch a ſcrutiny; for it is always to be conſidered that the magiſtrates of any people are originally, if not immediately, appointed by that people; and by an acceptance of the authority with which they are inveſted by this appointment, they become bound to make uſe of ſaid authority for the purpoſes for which the people originally deſigned it, viz. that every member of the ſociety may be protected in a peaceable enjoyment of his rights and privileges, and that every aggrieved perſon may have ſpeedy redreſs, ſo far as the authority committed to ſaid magiſtrates may extend: But if, inſtead of this, the magiſtrates make uſe of their power to promote and encourage oppreſſion; if they refuſe redreſs to the injured, and are deaf to the cries of the diſtreſſed; if they deny, obſtruct, or delay, the execution of juſtice, according to the laws of the land, is not ſuch proſtitution of authority an affront to thoſe who intruſted them with it? Are not the people made uſe of by ſuch magiſtrates as tools to perpetrate injquity? And is not every individual as truly and really (though not ſo ſenſibly) abuſed, as if the injuſtice was perſonal. I make no doubt but every lover of truth feels a juſt indignation riſe in his boſom, at the bare thoughts of ſuch vile traitors to their country, as ſuch magiſtrates muſt be; and his honeſt wrath would riſe ſtill higher, if he ſhould find that the legiſlative and executive power was joined in ſuch monſters! which God forbid ſhould ever be the unhappy lot of dear America. But if the writer is not ſo far prejudiced as to be incapable of diſtinguiſhing between right and wrong, in his own cauſe, he thinks that ſome ſuch magiſtrates might in times paſt have been found even in this province; and leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed that he is too much inclined to exaggerate his own grievances, he begs leave to put the following caſe to the impartial publick.

If the G —— C —— have, in time paſt enacted a law, by the execution of which any private member of ſociety muſt unavoidably be deprived of his property; if that Aſſembly, being made ſenſible of the intolerable hardſhip put upon this perſon, ſhould alſo paſs another law by which they enact that his whole damages ſhall be made good to him; if they then put the whole affair into the hands of commiſſioners, appointed chiefly from their own body, and enable them to raiſe money for that purpoſe; if after the commiſſioners have actually raiſed ſaid money, they refuſe to appropriate it to the benefit of the perſon ſuffering; and if the ſaid commiſſioners, by being members of, and having an influence in, the General Court which appointed them, are able to prevent or render ineffectual any inquiry into their conduct: If, on the contrary, the unhappy ſufferer is brow-beaten and overpowered by a ſuperiour intereſt; if his moſt humble and earneſt prayers and petitions for relief, though often reiterated, are treated with neglect, may even with contempt and deriſion; if in every attempt to make his advantage of the means which the law puts into his hands, is prevented and over-ruled by thoſe who by their ſtations ought to have aſſiſted him in time; if after ſpending more than twenty years of the beſt time of his life, which might have been uſefully employed in ſerving himſelf and his friends, in a painful ſlaviſh attendance, he has hitherto found himſelf baffled and abuſed *; has he not a right to complain? Has he not a right to think hard of ſuch whoſe power enabled them, and whoſe duty obliged them, to have relieved him? And has he not a right once more to aſk and expect that the preſent G —— C —— would effectually relieve him from the abuſes which oppreſſion has brought on him?

I would alſo juſt obſerve that one act of injuſtice uſually makes way for another, until oppreſſion becomes univerſal; and the men who have tyrannized over their countrymen ſeparately will make no ſcruple, when they think it for their intereſt, to betray, enſlave, and ſacrifice them altogether; nor would they heſitate to ruin their native land, if they imagined they might thereby pay an agreeable compliment to their ſuperiours: But, thank God, I truſt ſo much to the goodneſs and wiſdom of the King, his Parliament, and his Courts of Juſtice, that I am fully perſuaded that all thoſe wretches who have miſrepreſented and betrayed their country, and oppreſſed their countrymen, will, inſtead of being careſſed and honoured, be avoided and ſcorned, and find the only and juſt reward of their wickedneſs to be univerſal deteſtation. Then ſhall it be ſufficiently known that juſtice, and the love of our country, are virtues which our moſt gracious King, his Parliament, and all his faithful Miniſters, for ever approve and patronize.

* If any one ſhould object that any thing here is ſuggeſted without foundation, the writer will immediately proceed to give ſuch a narrative of facts as ſhall effectually confute gainſayers.

PARIS, *January* 17.

THE Dutcheſs of Richmond was laſt Tueſday preſented to the Queen by the Dutcheſs of Fitz James, and afterwards dined in the hall of Ambaſſadours, where there was a table of ſixty covers, all which were ſerved by the Queen's officers. The Counteſs de Noailles, and the Marchioneſs de Talaru, did the honours of the firſt table; the Chevalier de Talaru, thoſe of the ſecond; and M. de l'Alive, thoſe of the third. There were fifty Engliſh perſons in the Dutcheſs's retinue.

Jan. 31. The depoſition which was made laſt week before one of the officers of the Police, accuſing Mr. Wilkes of entering the apartment of a young woman with two loaded piſtols, will not be attended with any ſerious conſequences. That young woman and her mother, to whom he had intruſted the management of his houſe ſince his return from Italy, abuſed the truſt repoſed in them, and robbed him of ſeveral valuable effects, for which he laid an accuſation againſt them to the Police two months ago. This is the ſecond trick of the kind which theſe houſekeepers and their daughters have played him ſince his return here from Italy.

Feb. 5. A melancholy accident has happened at Carpentras, in Avignon. A perſon having married a young woman, the wedding day was paſſed with great cheerfulneſs, and at night they retired to their chamber. Unhappily the huſband had been ſome time before bitten by a mad dog; and, being ſeized in the night with the hydrophobia, was diſcovered in the morning with the young woman on the floor, tearing her to pieces. It was found neceſſary to ſhoot him on the ſpot, and the wife is ſince dead of her wounds.

MADRID, *Jan.* 17. It has froze extremely hard here for ſome time paſt, inſomuch that people ſkait upon the pond at Buen Retiro. All our mountains are covered with ſnow, and ſeveral travellers have been found upon the roads frozen to death.

NAPLES, *Dec.* 31. Mount Veſuvius, the ſummit of which had been for ſome days covered with a very thick ſmoke, began the 24th in the evening to throw out fire. The exploſion increaſes daily, but has not yet been conſiderable.

Jan. 14. The weather has been for ſome time, and ſtill continues, exceſſively cold. The ſnow lies now in the ſtreets of Naples, which is very unuſual. Mount Veſuvius, covered with ſnow, and throwing up fire, and a quantity of black ſmoke, makes a moſt extraordinary appearance. An eruption of lava is daily expected, as the agitation in the mountain increaſes.

LONDON, *January* 25.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, *dated March* 2, 1765.

"Yeſterday arrived in the river Hughly the Lord Anſon tranſport, Capt. Galbraith, after a voyage of nine or ten months. She put into St. Jago and Achin, and yet was at ſhort allowance of water long before ſhe reached this port. Two hundred and twenty ſoldiers died on the paſſage (one third of the ſhip's crew) two mates, and the ſurgeon. When the Fort William, Roch, came in, he had neither beef, pork, water, nor any kind of proviſions on board; a ten days calm had inevitably deſtroyed them all. We have accounts that the Prince of Wales ſprung a leak under the ſtep of her foremaſt, and that her pumps were conſtantly going; with her, perhaps, we have loſt the much wanted aſſiſtance of 400 more brave fellows, beſides officers. All the news yet arrived of the Kent is that Lord Clive is on board her, and that ſhe met with a gale of wind.

"Our proſpects of peace are as diſtant as ever. Sujah Dowlah can bear repeated drubbings, and get freſh ſupplies of men from the almoſt inexhauſtible number of his ſubjects. The reenforcement expected from England this year falling greatly ſhort by ſickneſs, yields us no very flattering hopes of ſubduing a people whoſe warmeſt wiſh is to drive us out of the country.

"The diviſions in England, and the ſtrange meaſures they take for regulating their affairs abroad, turning out one day, reſtoring the next, ſuperſeding both in the civil and military liſt, and ſending Chiefs to rule who cannot but be totally ignorant of what they ought to do here, muſt in time prove the inevitable ruin of the Company.

March 3. "Our ſettlement has lately had a narrow eſcape, which was not made publick before yeſterday: A villain, one Terraneau, a French invalid, on half pay, in the Company's ſervice, with others, his countrymen, addreſſed a letter to Coſſim Ali Khan, aſſuring him of their aſſiſtance in deſtroying all the Engliſh inhabitants of this place, if he would back their

attempt with such a body of horse as he should think proper to send. Major Munro luckily intercepted the letter, and Mr. Terraneau hanged himself the very morning the Major arrived here from camp. Search is making after the other conspirators, and I hope they will not long be able to conceal themselves."

It is said that one day this week one of the principal men of the present Ministry waited on a great personage, and made known his intention of resigning, but was desired to postpone that ceremony for a few days.

Various are the publick conjectures concerning the intended destination of the ships of war now fitting out; and it has been whispered that a certain part of North America will be the object of their expedition.

It is currently reported that 8000 seamen will speedily be wanted to man the fleets now fitting out in the several ports of this kingdom.

We are told, in letters from Brest, that the French Newfoundland convoy will, the ensuing season, consist of three ships of the line and several frigates.

Admiral Pallifer, Governour of Newfoundland, will sail from Portsmouth with the fleet under his command the 25th of next month, in order to reach his station at St. John's this year six weeks sooner than usual.

Letters from Brest advise that the Count d'Estaing, Governour of St. Domingo, was arrived there in a French man of war from Cape Francois, having been recalled to give an account of the cause of the late commotions in the West Indies.

The Cider Members have waited upon the Ministry, who, we are well assured, have given them the most pleasing hopes that so much of that tax as lies heavy on the makers of cider shall be repealed.

The importation of corn and grain, from the British colonies in America, duty free, will be granted by Parliament for a certain time.

Jan. 28. A letter from an officer in the army at Bengal, dated Illahabad, February 11, confirms the accounts of the late success of the English forces in the East Indies, with the following further particulars, viz. That Sir Robert Fletcher took the command of the army on the 6th of January, at which time it was in camp, with two great armies in front, one under Sumroo, the other under Shuja al Dowla, the most crafty and able General among the Princes of Indostan; who, notwithstanding his superiority of numbers, would not attack the English, but endeavoured to reduce them by cutting off their forage, winning their allies over to his interest, &c. On the 14th Sir Robert formed the design of attacking them, and began to march that night, intending to have surprised the enemy; but they having notice of the design, prevented it. However, after three days preparations, the English decamped again on the 18th, and marched directly towards Shuja al Dowla, who fled in the greatest consternation. They pursued him for a considerable time; at length Shuja al Dowla, made a halt, and drew up in order of battle; when Sir Robert Fletcher immediately formed his little army, and advanced to the enemy, who, by the great courage and alacrity of this handful of men, were put to flight in the greatest confusion, and left three pieces of cannon behind them. Shuja al Dowla got into Lucknow. Sir Robert's troops took the city and fort of Ilanpoor, and soon after he detached Major Stibbart with one half of the army to besiege Chinagurr; while he himself, with the other division, proceeded directly to Illahabad, which though strong, and defended by 150 pieces of cannon, with a garrison of 2000 foot and 200 horse, he soon got possession of. In the mean time Chinagurr surrendered at discretion to Major Stibbart, on the news of Illahabad being taken; so that the English are now in possession of an entire province, one of the most fruitful in India, and of a capital city, which will conduce greatly to the prosperity of the Company's affairs.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt attended the House of Commons.

The most strong and apparent effects of disunion have been very lately observed among the present Ministers.

It is said that a new Ministry is forming, notwithstanding what is affected to be given out to the contrary.

Last Sunday night there was a meeting of the principal persons of the present Ministry, as it is said, upon the affairs of America.

Very considerable wagers have been laid, within these few days, relative to the American Stamp Act; and it is remarkable that the odds, in general, are against the repeal.

We hear that a certain very popular Commoner lately made a speech in a certain Assembly of near two hours, in favour of the Americans, and the repeal of the Stamp Act, alleging that he could not see the right we have of taxing them.

We hear that an eminent lawyer has delivered it as his opinion that a great patriot, who spoke against the American Stamp Duty, ought to be sent to the Tower.

Friday the Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Esq; gave a grand entertainment at his house in Great George street; at which were present the Earl of Buckingham, Lord Strange, Lord North, Mr. Grenville, and many others of the Nobility.

It is said a plan will soon be laid before the Parliament, wherein it is endeavoured to be shown a greater revenue may arise from our colonies in America than what has been derived for some years past, and that without hurting the privileges of those colonies, or the honour of the Mother Country.

They write from Paris that the English Ambassadour had an audience of the King of France on the 20th instant, relative to the Canada bills, and other affairs of North America.

We hear there is at present a great demand for Scotch Highlanders in the East India Company's service abroad.

A scheme is said to be on the carpet to import starch made of Indian corn from the American colonies, which will be a vast yearly saving in the article of British wheat, of which this manufacture is generally made, to the annual consumption of several thousand quarters.

They write from Copenhagen that the use of fumigated tar, applied to the mouth and nostrils of the infected, has been found a sovereign remedy in curing black cattle of the epidemical distemper which lately broke out in some of the Danish provinces.

They write from Lisbon that the King of Portugal has abolished the India Companies.

It is reported that the free importation of candles, as well as tallow, will soon be permitted into this kingdom from Ireland.

We are informed that a certain popular Gentleman, now abroad, has a pension of 1000 l. per annum settled upon him, which he is to forfeit the hour he sets his foot in England or Ireland.

Jan. 30. It is said a scheme is under consideration, which has actually received the approbation of the most able judges, for raising a fund towards discharging annually a considerable part of the national debt, without imposing any additional burthen upon our manufactures or commerce.

It is currently reported that a certain act will be repealed.

Both Houses of Parliament sat until after eleven on Tuesday night, and sat late again last night.

A plan is said to be drawn up, for granting to his Majesty's American subjects a share in the British Legislature, and proving the great benefits which must arise from such a measure both to the colonies and Great Britain.

Orders have been sent this week to all his Majesty's yards to expedite some new sloops which are building, and which are to carry 70 men each.

To an attentive observer, and nice examiner of the political works, it is curious to trace the sources of parties, mark their formation, and the wild projects which restless ambition frames to effect its purposes. What strange inconsistencies does ambition reconcile! This unnatural mixture and cement, however, never fails to crumble to pieces upon the first commotion, and disappoint the fabricators of it, involving both them and their projects in confusion. A wise Administration will never startle at faction, and a virtuous Administration will never fail to overcome it.

Extract of a letter from Rome, *January* 20.

"Our attention is taken up here about an odd kind of a lawsuit between the two heirs of an old Gentleman lately deceased, concerning a very ordinary piece of household furniture, entitled a *warming pan*. This utensil, though of little or no value, as to the materials of which it is composed, yet, having been several years in the family, is looked upon as a kind of sacred relique, which, for antiquity's sake, ought at least to be preserved. If we may believe some historians likewise, it has not been formerly without its uses. A whelp of the right King Charles's breed, it is said, was once found pupped in it in my Lady's chamber. But others deny the circumstance of his being of the Breed Royal, and only allow in general that he was artfully introduced there by a cunning baggage of a chamber-maid, in order to put it off for her mistress's. Be this as it may, the puppy soon grew up, and had so much of the Blood Royal in him that he has always been remarkable for going astray after the b——. He died on the 1st at night, and has left no other memorial of his descent behind him than the much contested warming pan. This the two heirs are now litigating with the utmost acrimony. The youngest, a sly subtle fellow of a priest, has got possession, and pretends that it is his by donation. The eldest puts in his claim as senior, but this plea, it is presumed, will be over-ruled, on account of his being a heretick. All sensible people, however, have no doubt but this imputation is laid to his charge, purely with a design of bringing him in for a rich farm in the neighbourhood, to which the family have long made pretensions, and the Lords of which must be what are here called hereticks. In short, the affair is now depending before the Sacred College. How it may end, we know not; but the old Gentleman's house and equipages are sitting up in a grand manner for the elder brother, who is hourly expected here, though perhaps not so much for the sake of prosecuting his right to the warming pan, as with a view to greater purposes."

Feb. 1. It is rumoured that some alterations in the war and navy departments will shortly take place, and be soon followed by several other changes.

The Gentleman of the Law, who moved for sending Mr. P. to the Tower, was Sir F—— N——n.

It is positively asserted that the Marriage Act will be repealed this session, as the great advantages derived from the encouragement of population must in a few years become a matter of the highest importance to these kingdoms, and our colonies.

Feb. 3. His Majesty did not attend divine service at the Chapel Royal on Sunday, being indisposed with a cold, and was let blood on Saturday.

His Majesty was this morning perfectly recovered of his late indisposition. It was a fever and swelled throat.

A certain great Assembly did not break up until near four o'clock this morning.

Two divorces between two illustrious couple, it is reported, will shortly take place.

It is said that a great lawyer has declared that the right of taxing the colonies was the sole prerogative of the Crown, and that the Legislature of this kingdom have no right to lay any taxes thereon.

An additional duty will soon be laid on the exportation of gunpowder to the American colonies.

Petitions have been presented from the manufacturers of broadcloth at Melksham, in Wilts, praying relief under the present decay of their trade to North America.

Several merchants from Glasgow are arrived in town, to join in a representation to a great Assembly, of the great decay of their trade, owing to the American Stamp Act.

Several merchantmen in the river, outward bound for North America, have had their ships companies, excepting officers and servants, discharged for near a month past, in order to save expenses, until it is known what should be determined relative to the Stamp Act.

They write from Edinburgh that some persons have lately been taken up in the North of Scotland, for enlisting Highlanders into foreign service.

Letters from Paris say that they are extremely desirous there to know what title and rank the young Chevalier will now assume on his father's death, and whether the Pope will grant him the pension, and other ensigns of royalty, which the old Chevalier enjoyed. Some letters from Rome even seem to intimate to the contrary.

Feb. 6. We hear that the Illustrious Five is become a favourite toast.

It is said that unless a certain act be repealed, several Gentlemen, now in the Administration, will resign.

It is confidently reported that the present Ministry will be changed before the expiration of the present session of Parliament.

It is now said that whatever changes may be intended in the Ministry, none will take place until after matters are finally settled with regard to North America.

It is said that an extraordinary embassy will set out for the Court of Denmark before the expiration of this month.

We hear that an extraordinary express arrived on Monday at the Duke of Grafton's office, from the Court of Denmark.

The old Chevalier de St. George has lived to see six Princes in succession on the throne of Great Britain.

There are now 37 ships in the river, ready to sail some time this month for Greenland; owing to the bounty granted by a late act of Parliament for the encouragement of the whale fishery.

They write from Glasgow that seamens wages have lately been lowered there to 20 s. per month, on account of the present great stagnation in the foreign trade.

Letters received by Monday's post inform that at Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and other towns, where the hardware manufactories are carried on, the inhabitants are greatly distressed for want of trade, and by the dearness of corn and other provisions.

The duty of tea will, it is reported, be considerably lowered this session of Parliament, the more effectually to prevent the smuggling trade, which it seems has been lately carried on, in Kent and Sussex, to a very great excess.

Feb. 8. A certain foreign Nobleman has lately left this kingdom in an abrupt manner.

It was yesterday morning reported that two separate squadrons would soon be appointed to sail for North America.

A report runs strongly now that the present Ministry, being obstructed in removing those alarming evils which the late Ministry plunged the nation into, are resolved to resign, and let those who brought the kingdom into such extreme difficulties enforce their own measures, which they seem inclined to do; but should this report be true, how miserable will be the condition of this poor nation, as well as of its colonies! England never was at such a dreadful crisis, since the time of James II.

Orders are said to have been this week transmitted to the several naval commanders in America, and the West Indies, to hold themselves in readiness to sail from their respective stations on the least notice.

We hear the favourite, whose popularity is expected to rise even faster than the publick funds fall, is invited to dine at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, by a very numerous and respectable body of merchants trading to America, on Monday next.

The act for restraining North American paper currency, it is confidently said, will be repealed this sessions.

We hear that the decrease of the duty on American goods imported from our colonies, and the duties paid on the exportation of European merchandise to those parts, is computed at upwards of 120,000 l.

There is at present a total stagnation in shipping goods to any part of the American colonies, during the investigation of the Stamp Act, which makes all kinds of business dead upon the publick keys.

It is said that the importation of cotton, indigo, and rice, from our American colonies, will shortly be permitted for a limited time, duty free; and that a bounty will soon be granted on the importation of wheat, barley, and oats, for a certain time, from foreign parts.

A recruiting order, it is whispered, will speedily be sent through all parts of England; and several rendezvous houses were last Wednesday appointed at Portsmouth and Gosport, for the entering of seamen for his Majesty's service, but we hear there will be no pressing.

We hear that the middling manufacturers in general are daily offering goods to the wholesale dealers in London, at their own price, for the sake of present subsistence; and that the poorer sort, who are the journeymen, begin to be in a most melancholy situation, their master manufacturers not being able to employ them any longer, having their expectations tired out, and employed their journeymen as long as they possibly could; in expectation of the Stamp Act being repealed.

A letter from Rome, dated January 1, says: "The Chevalier de St. George has left to Edward, his eldest son, all the estates which he possessed in France, 500,000 crowns in the Mount of Piety, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, and a part of his jewels; and to Cardinal York he has left his other jewels, and the plate; all the rest of the effects having been equally divided between the two sons in their father's lifetime. He has likewise bequeathed annuities to several persons belonging to his Court, 500 crowns to poor people, and 500 more to be expended in masses for the repose of his soul."

Feb. 10. Yesterday there was a very numerous Court at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty on his recovery from his late indisposition; and also to congratulate him on the safe delivery of the Princess of Brunswick, his sister, of a Prince.

We hear his Majesty will soon be attended by the life guards, as in the time of the late King.

By the West India packet, a number of petitions were received relating to the Stamp Act.

Very healing measures are now positively said to be on the carpet respecting American affairs.

It is asserted many important resignations are now depending on the event of the American Stamp Act.

It is said the Family Compact are preparing, in a very formidable manner, to take advantage of the present situation of affairs.

We hear a committee of merchants trading to Portugal will this week wait upon his Majesty's Secretaries of State, in relation to some interesting particulars of our commerce to that kingdom.

It has been determined in a certain Assembly that the British Parliament hath a power of taxing the colonies, and making laws to bind them in all cases whatsoever.

Among the other undeniable proofs which have been brought of the Great Commoner's being an enemy to the real interest of his country, it has been alleged that he laughed at Sir F. M. and Mr. O. G.

A great number of Spitalfields weavers have shipped themselves for America, their melancholy circumstances obliging them to seek that bread abroad which they cannot get at home. Many have enlisted in the East India Company's service, and too many have been tried and convicted of felony.

There is reason to believe that the Spaniards are preparing to avail themselves of the present unsettled state of affairs in Portugal, to accomplish their designs over that kingdom; and some advices just received may be credited, they have actually 30,000 men now upon the frontiers, ready to invade it.

We are informed that a Lady at the West end of the town lost one night last week, at a sitting, 3000 guineas at loo.

The affair of the American Stamp Act is not yet determined.

They write from Ratisbon that the frost there was so very great on the 10th last that numbers of birds fell down dead with the cold, and a peasant was found frozen to death on his cart. The Danube, however, was not totally froze over; but a little above the open places, carriages passed, with the heaviest burthens, on the ice. Reaumer's thermometer was two degrees lower on that day than in the very severe winter of 1709.

It is said that a considerable high duty will this session of Parliament be laid upon the exportation of coals from any port of Great Britain to foreign parts, excepting for the use of his Majesty's guards and garrisons abroad.

Feb. 13. Yesterday morning his Majesty took an airing to Kew, for the first time since his recovery from his late indisposition, and returned to the Queen's palace about 3 o'clock.

Canada bills continued to fall at Paris, when the last letters were received from thence.

Several merchants from New York and Pennsylvania are come to England, to join in a representation of the great stagnation of trade in those provinces, occasioned by the Stamp Act.

Petitions have been received from the manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, and other parts of England, complaining of the great decay of trade in the hardware business.

A large quantity of hats, some time ago exported to Boston and Philadelphia, is expected to be returned; and the sending over large quantities of ready made shoes and boots, &c. has by the last packet been countermanded.

It is confidently asserted that a considerable quantity of black cloth is returned from North America, the colonies having no occasion for it, as they are determined not to wear any mourning; and it is asserted, by the best authority, that near the value of 50,000 l. of the manufactures of this kingdom will very soon be returned from thence.

The States General of Holland have informed the magistrates of Amsterdam that his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, as Hereditary Prince Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of that province, being declared of age, will take the reins of government into his own hands on the 18th of next month, it is ordered that all the houses of the inhabitants should be illuminated that night from 8 to 12 o'clock.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 10.

We moſt heartily congratulate our readers on the great and important news brought by Capt. Brooke, from London, into Patuxent, of the repeal of the Stamp Act, which was brought to town laſt Saturday noon, by an expreſs from Mr. Maxwell of Benedict, and diffuſed a general joy in every countenance. The afternoon was ſpent in mirth, and all loyal and patriotick healths were drank.

Capt. Brooke ſays that after paſſing ſome reſolves in the Hon. Houſe of Commons, relative to their right of taxation, the grand queſtion for the repeal was carried by a majority of 130 members, in the evening of the 7th of February.

In a letter from Meſſ. Richard and John Dry, merchants in London, dated February 8th, they write thus: "Pray accept our congratulations on the repeal of the Stamp Act, which is juſt now reſolved by a great majority in Parliament."

Extract of a letter, dated February 5.

"The affairs of the colonies are now under conſideration; a few days ago both Houſes voted they had a right to tax the colonies; Lord CAMDEN was againſt it in the Houſe of Peers, and four other Lords. Mr. PITT, in the Houſe of Commons, was of opinion they could not lay an internal tax but might an external. We ſtill hope the odious and oppreſſive tax will be repealed, and your trade opened as formerly. A few days will determine it. The Miniſtry are ſtrenuous for a Repeal. I am in very little doubt but they will effect it."

Tueſday evening, about VII o'clock, a comet made its appearance, at N W. by W. about 18 degrees from the horizon, and 18 or 20 below the pleiades. Laſt night it appeared again, nearly in the ſame point and height, and did not diſappear until it got almoſt below the horizon.

Yeſterday the Provincial Court was adjourned to Monday the 21ſt day of July next.

Next Monday three weeks, the General Aſſembly of this province is to meet here; and we are aſſured that a motion will be made to procure from London, at the expenſe of the province, the ſtatue of the good and great Mr PITT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 18.

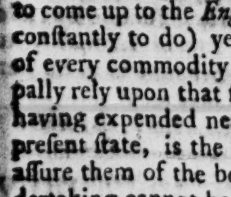
We hope ſoon to be able to give our readers a confirmation of the above moſt agreeable news from Maryland, when we ſhall have no ſmall reaſon to *crown the night with pleaſure*, and remember with gratitude our illuſtrious friends in England,

On Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt the following criminals were brought to the bar of the General Court, to take their trials, viz.

John Hagan, from Frederick, for horſe ſtealing: Guilty. John Turner, William Brown, and Elinor Morgan, for horſe ſtealing: Guilty. Richard Chamberlain Edward Davis, and John Knight from Spotſylvania, for houſe breaking: Guilty. Betty Kingſby, from Spotſylvania: Acquitted. James Atkinſon, from Norfolk: Acquitted. Betty Worldrige, from Accomack, for felony: Guilty. Robert Smith for a miſdemeanor; fined 10 l. and one month's impriſonment.

Advertiſements.

ANY perſon having HOUSE SERVANTS, a good COOK, and COACHMAN, to ſell, or hire, may meet with a very genteel offer for the ſame, by inquiring at the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*. 6



The well known HORSE
RANTER
WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at *Marlborough*, in *Stafford* county, *Virginia*, at 40 s. the leap, 4 l. for the ſeaſon, and 21. to enſure a colt, *Virginia* currency. The mares will have good paſturage for three months, if left ſo long, but muſt be ſent for at the expiration of that time. There can be no occaſion to give his pedigree, which was done in the *Virginia* Gazette in 1763 and 1764, as his colts in *Virginia* and *Maryland* are a much better recommendation. It will be to no purpoſe to ſend any mares to him without the money, as none will be received on any other terms by
6 ANDREW MONROE.

Mr. *Meeks* keeps a ferry at *Maryland* point, in *Charles* county, from whence thoſe who have no better opportunity may have their mares landed at *Marlborough*. Dollars will be received at 6 s. 3 d.

To be SOLD, *at the*
MARLBOROUGH BREWERY,
STRONG BEER and PORTER at 18 d. and ALE at 12. the gallon, *Virginia* currency, in caſk, equal in goodneſs to any that can be imported from any part of the world, as nothing but the genuine beſt MALT and HOPS will be uſed, without any mixture or ſubſtitute whatſoever; which, if the many treaties of brewing publiſhed in *Great Britain* did not mention to be frequently uſed there, the experience of thoſe who have drunk thoſe liquors imported from thence would point out to be the caſe, from their pernicious effects.

The ſevere treatment we have lately received from our Mother Country, would, I ſhould think, be ſufficient to recommend my undertaking (though I ſhould not be able to come up to the *Engliſh* ſtandard, which I do not queſtion conſtantly to do) yet, as I am ſatisfied that the goodneſs of every commodity is its beſt recommendation, I principally rely upon that for my ſucceſs; and my own intereſt, having expended near 8000 l. to bring my brewery to its preſent ſtate, is the beſt ſecurity I can give the publick to aſſure them of the beſt uſage, without which ſuch an undertaking cannot be ſupported with credit.

The caſks to be paid for at the rate of 4 s. for barrels, 5 s. for thoſe between 40 and 50 gallons, and a penny the gallon for all above 50 gallons; but if they are returned in good order, and ſweet, by having been well ſcalded as ſoon as emptied, the price of them ſhall be returned, or diſcounted.

Any perſon who ſends bottles and corks may have them carefully filled and corked with beer or porter at 6 s. or with ale at 4 s. the dozen. I expect, in a little time, to have a conſtant ſupply of bottles and corks; and if I meet the encouragement I hope for, propoſe ſetting up a glaſs-houſe for making bottles, and to provide proper veſſels to deliver to ſuch cuſtomers as favour me with their orders ſuch liquors as they direct, at the ſeveral landings they deſire, being determined to give all the ſatisfaction in the power of Their moſt humble ſervant,
13 JOHN MERCER.

Partner
STANDS at *York*, where he covers MARES at twenty ſhillings the leap, and two ſhillings and ſixpence to the groom, four pounds the ſeaſon, or ſix pounds enſurance. The money to be paid at the ſtable door.
ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

The high bred HORSE
REGULUS
COVERS this ſeaſon at 20 s a leap, or 3 l. the ſeaſon. He was got by Regulus, his dam by Old Partner, which mare was the dam of Turpin. This horſe was ſold at the time that Lord *Granby* ſold all his ſtud, when a one year old colt, for 150 guineas, and the dam ſold for 350 guineas. He is a beautiful bay, and in excellent order. Great care will be taken of the mares.
JOHN HARRIS.

N. B. There is excellent paſturage for the mares, and a very careful fellow that attends.
JAMESTOWN, *April* 12, 1766.

The high bred *Engliſh* Horſe
ARISTOTLE,
FULL 15 hands 2 inches high, whoſe ſhape and ſtrength is equal to any horſe, ſtands at the *Indian Fields*, in *Charles City* county, and will cover mares for twenty ſhillings the leap, or three pounds the ſeaſon.
1‖ LITTLEBURY HARDYMAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 10, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber is legally appointed attorney in fact for Col. *George Mercer* of *Virginia*, now at *London*, and as ſuch is empowered to receive any conſignments to the ſaid *George Mercer*. The letter of attorney is duly recorded in the General Court; and all Captains of ſhips who have any packages conſigned to him, at their peril to take notice of the premiſes.
‖ JAMES MERCER.

Catherine Rathall,
MILLINER,
LAtely arrived from *London*, at preſent in *Fredericksburg*, *Virginia*, has a large aſſortment of European and other GOODS, ſuitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, which ſhe ſells very cheap.

Among other things ſhe has the beſt flowered and plain ſatins, flowered and plain modes, ſarcenets, and Perſians flowered, ſtriped, and plain *Engliſh* gauze, from 5 s. 9 d. to 12 s. a yard, great variety of blond, minionet, thread, and black lace, joining blonds for Ladies caps and handkerchiefs, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, wedding and other fans from 4 s. 6 d. to 30 s. ready made ſtomachers and knots, a great variety of ribands, *French* beads and earrings, Ladies caps from 2 s. 6 d. to 25 s. fly caps and lappets, egrets of all ſorts, ſilk and leather gloves and mits, ſummer hats and cloaks, cardinals, *French* tippets, black gauze and catgut love riband for mournings, ſilk, thread, and cotton ſtockings, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gentlemens laced ruffles from 30 s. to 10 l. bags for wigs and ſolitaires, *Iriſh* linens and tapes in variety, garnet and *Briſtol* ſtone and pearl ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver, garnet and gold brooches, a variety of ſilver ſhoe buckles, in the neweſt faſhion for Ladies and Gentlemen, with knee buckles for the latter, ſilver thimbles with ſteel bottoms, pencils in ſilver caſes, enamelled nutmeg graters, beſt needles ſorted in due proportion from the fineſt cambrick to the largeſt darning needles, in ſuch variety as never before imported; with ſome articles of STATIONARY, *viz.* Blank legers, memorandum and pocket books in great variety, and ſundry articles too tedious to mention.

She alſo makes all ſorts of MILLINERY, in the beſt and neweſt taſte, for the following prices: Full dreſs ſuits at 11 s. 6 d. laced do. at 9 s. 6 d. plain do. at 7 s. 6 d. alſo waſhes and makes up all ſorts of laces and gauzes, ſo as to be little inferiour to new.

As the ſaid *Catherine Rathall* is but lately come into the country, and her continuance here very uncertain, ſhe ſells for ready money only, and at a very low advance; and as ſhe is contented to make a reaſonable profit, ſhe aſſures thoſe who ſhall favour her with their commands that the fall of the exchange ſhall be to their benefit. And ſhe flatters herſelf her goods, and prices, will give general ſatisfaction; for as they were choſen by herſelf, and bought with ready money from the beſt hands, they are both good and reaſonable.

N. B. At the ſame place may be had the genuine Dr. *Anderſon*'s pills. ‖

To be SOLD *at the ſubſcriber's ſhop below the Capitol*, Williamſburg, *for ready money, or ſuch credit as ſhall be agreed upon*,

TABLES, chairs, deſks, cupboards, and a large beaufet with glaſs doors. Two new riding chairs, the one a double, fixed on braces, with harneſs for two horſes; the other a ſingle *Italian*, with harneſs. Alſo ſeveral other things. The riding chairs will be finiſhed in about a fortnight, and the other articles as faſt as ſold. A more than common allowance will be given for ready money; and if credit, notes of hand, with ſecurity, if required.

As I intend for *Wilmington* in *North Carolina*, I hope thoſe indebted to me will ſettle and pay, or give their notes as above, that I may be able to ſatisfy my creditors before my departure. JOHN ORMESTON.

To be SOLD *at the* PRINTING OFFICE, Williamſburg,
THE IMPORTANCE of the Colonies of *North America*, and the intereſt of *Great Britain*, with regard to them, conſidered; together with remarks on the Stamp Duty. By NICHOLAS RAY, now of *London*; a native, and formerly a citizen, of *New York*.—Price 1 s.

Conſiderations upon the rights of the coloniſts to the privileges of *Britiſh* ſubjects, introduced by a brief review of the riſe and progreſs of *Engliſh* liberty, and concluded with ſome remarks upon our preſent alarming ſituation.—Price 1 s.

The firſt eaſy RUDIMENT of Grammar; applied to the *Engliſh* tongue; for the uſe of ſchools.—Price 1 s.

James Hamilton, Goldſmith,
From LONDON,
MAKES and ſells all ſorts of gold and ſilver work, in the beſt and neateſt manner, viz. Turennes, teakettles, bread baſkets, chafing diſhes, coffee pots, large and ſmall cans, tankards, waiters, punch bowls, ſlop bowls, porringers, fluted and plain ſoup ſpoons, table, pap, and tea ſpoons, candleſticks, pepper boxes and caſters, ſugar diſhes, punch and tea ſtrainers, plain, carved, and pierced tea tongs, creampots, gadrooned, and plain ſalts, carved, pierced, and gadrooned ſword hilts, carved, pierced, and plain ſhoe, knee, ſtock, and breaſt buckles, coat and jacket buttons, ſleeve buttons and ſtuds, ſtock, ſhoe, and knee claſps, whiſtle and bells for children, whip and cane heads, ſpurs, pincuſhion ſciſſors, watch chains, ſeals of all ſorts, all ſorts of work for *Indian* traders, gold buttons and ſtuds, gold rings, tortoiſeſhell rings lined with gold, gold lockets for childrens necks, maſons medals, doctors inſtruments, with many other things in the gold and ſilver way, too tedious to inſert.

N. B. As the ſaid *James Hamilton* had an opportunity of ſeeing the beſt work done both in *London* and *Dublin*, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all thoſe that pleaſe to employ him; and as he is a young beginner, will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.
FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 10, 1766.

To be RENTED, *at* Shockoe,

THE dwelling-houſe, office houſes, paſture, &c. where Mr. *Alexander Raine* lately dwelt, with or without a ſtrong ſtore-houſe on the main road, near *Byrd*'s warehouſes. For terms inquire of the ſubſcriber.
Tf PHILIP WATSON.

I have lately imported for ſale a quantity of *Poole*'s beſt *Scotch* SNUFF.

JUST arrived in *James* river, from *Newcaſtle*, the ſhip JENNY, *Thomas Bingden* commander, with a cargo of SERVANTS on board, among which are moſt ſorts of tradeſmen, ſuch as weavers, tailors, ſhoemakers, bricklayers, ſurgeons, &c. There are alſo ſome felons. The ſhip now lies at *Burwell*'s ferry, and will probably be there a few days; after which ſhe will proceed to *Bermuda Hundred*, when any perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to Capt. *Hylton*, or the Captain on board.

*** On board ſaid veſſel there is a choice aſſortment of GOODS, which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms.

CABIN POINT, *April* 18, 1766.
I INTEND for *Britain* in *May* next.
WALTER PETER.

RICHMOND county, *April* 15, 1766.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Northumberland* county, three *Virginia* born young Negro men, viz. One of them named SHADRACH, of a brown complexion, very ſhort and well made, has formerly been a houſe ſervant, has remarkable thick lips, down look, a large ſcar on the left corner of his mouth, and the lugs of his ears have been a little cracked from his head; had on when he went away a blue plains coat, old leather breeches, and carried with him ſome old cotton clothes. Alſo NATHAN, a black fellow, of a middle ſtature, has a ſmall face for one of his age, and a ſtammering way of talking; had on when he went away a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and oſnabrugs ſhirt. I have heard ſince they went away they intend for *Fauquier* county. Alſo DANIEL, a Mulatto fellow, not ſo tall as *Nathan*, has been a ſailor, and I imagine will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, I therefore forewarn all maſters from employing him; had on when he went away cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and oſnabrugs ſhirt. I will give 20 s. reward for each ſlave, on their being delivered to me, beſides what the law allows.
‖ WILLIAMSON BALL.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a dark bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, has a bell on, and branded on the near buttock IH; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. 10 s. ‖ ANDERSON LIPSCOMB.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black mare, trots altogether, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. ‖ FLAMSTED RANSONE.

TAKEN up, in *Frederick*, a black mare, with a long mane and tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder IH. ‖ WILLIAM RUSSELL.

RICHARD WOODSON,

late silversmith in *Petersburg*, being dead, this is to desire those who have work in his hands to call for the same as soon as possible. Attendance will be given for some time at the shop kept by him, by his brother *David Woodson*.

ON the 27th of *March* last was taken up by the subscriber, off the mouth of *Potowmack*, a small two masted decked boat, with an old fore and main sail, and two rudders in her hold. The owner may have her by applying to me, or Capt. *John Thompson*, in *York* town.

JOHN ANTHONY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a star in her forehead, a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near buttock IB; posted, and appraised to 6 l. 10 s.

TARLTON WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a star in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock |; posted, and appraised to 7 l.

FRANCIS RICKLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a small bay horse, about 5 years old, with a large blaze in his face, a bob tail and trimmed mane, a knot under the right eye, and branded on the near buttock AB; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

LEWIS CRAIG.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a small bay horse, with a star near the root of his tail, paces very well, and branded on the near buttock ●; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

JAMES BONNER.

Wanted to a FAMILY *here*,

A HOUSEKEEPER,

FOR her CHARACTER unexceptionable. To such a one the terms offered will be easy and agreeable, and no other need give themselves the trouble of application. The Printer will give directions to whom any inquirer is to apply.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 9, 1766.

THE new YOUNG SAMUEL, *Joseph Kendall* master, burthen about 200 tuns, a good vessel, and well fitted, now lying at *Norfolk*, is to be let on charter to any part of *Europe* or the *West Indies*, on very reasonable terms, by the subscribers; who have imported in said vessel a large assortment of *European* GOODS, suitable for the season.

BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co

N. B. There is a quantity of fine SALT and COALS on board the above snow, which will be sold very cheap, or taken from alongside the vessel immediately.

To be SOLD, *any time between this and the* 5*th of* May,

A NEW schooner, 51 feet keel, 19 feet beam, 7 feet hold in the clear, with 4 standing sails, and all other necessaries fit for the sea. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and for the remainder two years credit will be allowed. Apply to me, at *Burwell's* ferry.

JOHN BROWN.

To be SOLD *at* JOHN GREENHOW's *store*, Williamsburg,

CLOVER, lucern, and rye grass seed, camomile flowers, bark, camphor, vials, gallipots, sundry fresh drugs, sago, mixed sweetmeats, tamarinds, mustard, borax, spelter, emery, polishing powders, oil, stone slips, all sorts of spices, paints, oils, camel hair pencils, Indian ink, ringworm earth, harness buckels, brasses, and bits, desk furniture, brass nails, tea chest furniture and canisters complete, surveyors instruments complete or separate, shapes and tongs for silver buckles, pliers, seine cork and lead, lancets, tooth drawers, nippers, sliding tongs, pin vices, hand and bench vices, large and small cock gaffs, tiedlaces, crystals, main and pendulum springs, hour and minute hands, magnifiers, green, blue, and crystal convex and concave spectakles, glaziers diamonds, saddle trees of all sorts, curled hair, hank wire vermine and beaver traps, files of all sorts, blacksmiths, saddlers, shoemakers, carpenters, joiners, silversmiths, and bricklayers tools, half gallon case bottles, wide mouth bottles, house bells, coffee mills, toys, fiddles, Roman strings, tin sheats, sifter and search bottoms, sithes and sickles, bird glasses, rum provers, wine by the gallon, cask, or pipe, locks and hinges of all sorts, most kinds of materials for building, window glass of all sizes, cart and chair wheel boxes, all sorts of cast iron, bar iron, chair traces, and many hundred other useful articles.

Run away, last *December*, from the said GREENHOW, an old Negro man named HARRY, by trade a cooper; he did belong to Col. *Mosely* of *Princess Anne*, and lived many years at *Hampton*, where he has children. It is supposed he is either about *Hampton*, *Norfolk*, or *Newtown*. He is a sly thief, few locks or doors will turn him, and is seldom long in a place before he puts his ingenuity in practice. Whoever conveys him to me shall be paid as the law directs. He is outlawed.

Fearnought

WILL cover MARES at *Newmarket* at eight pounds the season, if the money is sent with the mare, or when she is carried away; or at ten pounds the season, if booked. Care will be taken of the mares, as usual.

JOHN BAYLOR.

IF ROBERT BURROUGH (son of *Richard Burrough*, of the city of *London*, bookseller, who died in the year 1728, or thereabouts) who was a carver, and resident in the parish of *St. Mary's Rotherithe*, *Surry*, in the year 1731 went to live at *Cheynes* in *Buckinghamshire*, and from thence went beyond the seas, as is apprehended, to the island of *Jamaica*, or to some other part of *America*, be living, or if dead, if any child or children of him be living, and will apply by letter or in person to Mr. *Thomas Priestley* in *Essex* court, *Middle Temple*, *London*; Mr. *Thomas Weston*, of *Wallerscoat*, near *Northwich* in *Cheshire*; Mr. *Parkinson*, Attorney at Law in *Liverpool*; Messrs. *Campbell* and *Hayes*, of said place, merchants; or to the subscribers in *Norfolk*, *Virginia*; may hear of something to his or their advantage: Or if any person or persons can give an account of the death of the said *Robert Burrough*, with or without issue, and will apply as above, it will be a favour done to the family, and their expenses will be generously paid.

BOLDEN, LAWRENCE, & Co

WARWICK county, *April* 8, 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber, on or about the 10th of *February* last, a *Virginia* born Negro man named GEORGE AMERICA, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years old, of a yellow complexion, is a tolerable good shoemaker, and can do something of the house carpenters work, walks quick and upright, and has a scar on the back of his left hand; had on a cotton waistcoat and breeches, osnabrugs shirt, and yarn stockings. As the said slave is outlawed, I do hereby offer a reward of 5 l. to any person that will kill and destroy him, and 40 s. if taken alive.

THOMAS WATKINS.

HANOVER, *March* , 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negro fellow named JOSEE, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, pitted with the smallpox, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, has a sour ill natured countenance, and pretends to be a *Spaniard*, by his account born at *Comana*; he carried clothes with him which were new last fall, also some other old clothes; he has been used to go by water, and will probably endeavour to get on board some vessel, in order to escape. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall have 5 l. if taken within the colony, and if out of it 10 l.

GEORGE THOMAS.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber near BLANDFORD, in *August* last, a lusty square made Negro man named WILL COOPER, *Virginia* born, about 33 years of age, remarkably bald, between a black and mulatto colour, has a very smiling countenance, has lost two or three of his fore teeth, chews tobacco, has very ugly round feet that are very remarkable, and a large scar upon one of his arms; he carried with him his suits of cotton and osnabrugs, and a suit of *Virginia* cloth. He is outlawed. As I have not heard any thing of him for some time, I imagine he is gone out of the colony. Whoever brings him to me shall have 3 l. reward, if taken in *Virginia*, and if out thereof 10 l.

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a yellow sorrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has some saddle spots, a small star with a streak in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock S; posted, and appraised to 6 l.

THOMAS DUDLEY.

HALLSFIELD, *March* 30, 1766.

Merry Tom

STANDS at my house, and covers mares at a guinea the leap, or 5 l. the season; the mares shall have as good pasturage as I can provide for them, under a good fence, some part of which is sown in oats. Each mare that goes by the season shall have half a barrel of corn given her regularly, morning and evening, *gratis*, provided the money be paid by the 1st of *April* 1767; and all mares whose covering amounts to 5 l. shall have a discount of 10 s. if I have no trouble with the mares, and the money be paid at that time. The horse was bred by Mr. *Parker* of *Newcastle*, is a beautiful bay, prettily marked, and thought by good judges inferiour in shape to none on the continent. He is 14 hands two inches and near a half high, very strong, and active. He was got by Regulus, his dam by Locust, a son of Crab, his grandam by a son of Flying Childers, his great grandam by Old Partner. His performances are: In 1762 he won 300 guineas sweepstakes at *Richmond*, then 4 years old; in 1763 he won 50 l. at *Durham*, and the Noblemen and Gentlemens subscription at *Cupar*, then 5 years old.

JOHN BAIRD.

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My *English* horse

SILVER EYE

COVERS mares, at my house in HENRICO county, at twenty shillings each cover, three pounds the season, or four pounds to ensure a colt; for ready money, or tobacco. Good pastures for the mares *gratis*.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

For LONDON,

THE ship UNION, burthen 360 hogsheads, now lying at *Norfolk*, will take in tobacco, on liberty, at 7 l. sterling a tun, or 6 l. if delivered along-side at *Norfolk*; as 280 hogsheads are already engaged, she will certainly sail some time in *May*. Any person inclinable to ship may apply to Mr. *William Holt* in *Williamsburg*, Mr. *John Hylton* at *Bermuda Hundred*, or the subscribers in *Norfolk*.

LEWIS HANSFORD, & Co.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Newcastle*, some time in *December* last, a roan mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, trots high and rough, has great courage, and branded on the near buttock HB in a piece. Whoever contrives the said mare to Mr. *John Fegitt* in *Williamsburg*, or to the subscriber in *Louisa*, shall have 40 s. reward.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

SMITHFIELD, *April* 2, 1766.

INTENDS to leave the colony soon, for *Great Britain*,

HENRY HOPSON.

APRIL 5, 1766.

WHEREAS little regard has been paid to my former advertisement, requesting those who are indebted to the store kept by me at *Hage's*, as well as to them kept by Mr. *Alexander Donald* at Major *Buswell's* and Mr. *Archibald Govan* at *Aylett's*, to come and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, must again hint that all who have hitherto failed complying will immediately come and do it, as I shall leave the colony in 3 weeks; before which time I hope all persons who have any demands either against any of the above stores, or myself, on private accounts, will make them known, as none will be allowed afterwards by Mr. *Alexander Donald*, who transacts the company's business, or by Mr. *John Hylton*, who will settle my own private affairs, and who has proper authority for the same. All those who now fail in complying with the above may depend on being sued, wherever the law admits.

JOHN M'CAUALL.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a black horse, about 5 years old, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has a natural switch, branded on the near shoulder C, with a crown over the top, and on the near buttock T; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

MOSES [illegible]

THE building of *Gloucester* county court-house is to be let to the lowest bidder on *Tuesday* the 22d day of this instant (*April*) at the place where the court-house stood, when the justices will be present to agree with the undertaker.

LEWIS BURWELL.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Hanover*, about the middle of *December* last, a likely Negro man named DAVID, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has lost on his forehead and cheek, is a brisk lively fellow, speaks good *English*, was born in the *West Indies*, beats the drum tolerably well, which he is very fond of, and likes liquor; had on when he went away Negro cotton clothes, and an old hat bound round with lace. I expect he will get on board some vessel, as I understand he was seen in YORK town. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and conveys him to me, shall have 3 l. reward.

SARAH GIST.

N. B. The said Negro was formerly a sailor, has a smattering of the *French* language, and is outlawed.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison as the Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, has five gashes of his country mark on each cheek, and says that he was sold about 6 years ago by Col. *Hunter*, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

GENTLEMEN may now be supplied, on a short notice, at the Printing Office, *Williamsburg*, with BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, ruled or unruled, and bound either in Calf or Vellum. OLD BOOKS also new bound, and any thing in the BOOK BINDING business executed in the cheapest and best manner.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and COMPANY, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this PAPER. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.